# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24, 1847. [NO. 1577.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY [illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

## THE ORATORS OF FRANCE—Illustrated.

A SUPPLY of this new work, translated by a member of the New York Bar, with an essay by J. T. Headley. Also a further supply of Napoleon and his Marshals; Washington and his Generals. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 11, 1847.

☞ At a Meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for Cumberland County, held at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th day of August, 1847, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to examine into the qualifications both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment as teachers in any of the Common Schools in Cumberland County, to wit: Rev. John Beattie, Dr. J. F. Gilliam, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Jonas Winslow, and J. G. Shepherd, Esquires; and that said Committee meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of September Court next.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Chairman.

August 16, 1847. 76-3w

## WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the Lands belonging to the Estate of Neill McDuffie, dec'd, of Robeson county, lying on the South side of Big Rockfish, I hereby forewarn all persons cutting or destroying the Timber, or trespassing on the above Lands in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders.

JOHN McDUFFIE.

August [illegible], 1847. 76-2wpd

[illegible], N. Y., Sept. 18, 1845.

[illegible]—Gent. The "La[illegible] [illegible] Tonic Mixture," [illegible] [illegible]

WM. A. CARROLL.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and can be found in almost all the [illegible] in North Carolina and adjoining States.

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1847.*

[illegible] Mary Clayton Steed and [illegible] Wm. Ingram and wife Lenora [illegible] Stephen Hearne [illegible] George Hearne, [illegible] at Law and distributees of Dove Hearne, [illegible] whose names are unknown to the Petitioners [illegible] Rowand Harts and Elizabeth.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, as to [illegible] that they reside without the limits of this State, that they may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, and show cause if any they have, why the negro property belonging to the Estate of Dove Hearne shall not be sold for division and partition, otherwise a decree will be made at said Court to sell the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $4 00] 76-6w

## NOTICE.

LEFT my bed and board near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, without my knowledge, on the night of the 15th inst., my wife SABARA, without any provocation and without my leave. I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

ALBERT WRIGHT.

August 16, 1847. 76-4wpd pr. adv. $2 40]

## NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm Oil, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

## RANAWAY

FROM my plantation, about the 1st of June last, my negro man STEPHEN. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds; very black complexion, speaks quick when spoken to, smiling countenance, brisk motion, and has a large and notable scar on his forehead, caused by a blow of a follower block upon him. When he draws down his hat or cap it is not discernible. I understand he was seen a few days ago in Richmond county, N. C., in the neighborhood of Dr. John Malloy's, where he passes as a free man—says his name is Scott, that he was raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and is a blacksmith by trade. Stephen can do tolerable good work in the shop. I think he will make his way to Fayetteville, or Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., as he is acquainted with a great many free mulattoes at those places. I will pay a liberal reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so that I get him. He may perhaps get some person to write him a free pass. Any information concerning the said runaway may be communicated to me at my residence near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C.

HENRY EASTERLING.

July 5, 1847. 72-6w

## EDUCATION.

## ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,

*A School for Boys,*

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for the appropriate recreations and amusements of Youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a christian institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine all its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visiters pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish all the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months. Vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, } Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

## *National Loan Fund*

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Saving Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS, Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.

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EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. S., and B. N. A. Colonies.

STARR & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 2, 1847. 75-6m

## A GREAT BARGAIN IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is sold on that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.

Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

## *Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!*

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture, and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch or Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-8m

## RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00]

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.*

Henrietta Campbell, widow, *vs.* C. J. Campbell, Jos. Seawell and wife Eliza, Murphy V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Heirs at Law of Hugh Campbell, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the Court that Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza, are inhabitants of the State of Alabama, and not of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Joseph Seawell and wife to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to them will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.

[Pr. adv. $3 00] 74

## JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Fayetteville, N. C.*

## NEW

## Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

## WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

## NEW

## DRY GOODS

## *Cash Bargain Store.*

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share at least of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which required him to be constantly in the market, he can rest assured of having shown him such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen' Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves, Mitts; Hosiery, and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal as will, we think, induce them to give us a [illegible]. CALL AND SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

May 10. 62-4m

## HOTCHKISS'S

## VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1500 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 500 Rights in North Carolina, several of which are in fair and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Cook Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D M. LAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

## STEAMER WATEREE.

THIS Boat has been purchased to run from this place to Charleston, the ensuing Season. She is of very light draught, and substantially built. She is now being put in first rate condition, and will be ready to receive Freight in Charleston by the first day of September next.—She is to be commanded by Capt. White, so favorably known as the late commander of the Steamer Anson. The Agents at Charleston will be Messrs. Smith, Mowry & Son, and B. King, Esq. at Georgetown. All Goods shipped by this Boat from either of the above places, will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out. No commissions will be charged for Receiving and Forwarding. There will be no charge made for receiving and forwarding Cotton, or any other Produce shipped by this Boat.

AUG. P. LACOSTE,
Agent at Cheraw.

Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1847. 73-9w

## In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hall & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article.
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap.
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.

Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

## STEAMER RICHLAND.

This light draught and substantially built Boat is now undergoing a thorough examination, and will be fully repaired and ready for active business the ensuing Fall. Capt. Brock has engaged Mr. Hall T. McGee, on Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, to act as Agent of this Boat, who will particularly attend to receiving and forwarding all Goods consigned to his care, to be shipped by this Boat, free of any charges for receiving and forwarding:—so that the shippers will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out by the Agent on their goods. Mr McGee will also forward all cotton and produce shipped by this Boat free of charges for receiving and forwarding.

Capt. Brock has been for the last three years actively and successfully running this Boat from Charleston to this place; and whilst he tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the support and encouragement he has received, he confidently appeals to them for a continuation of their liberal support, and assures them, if the most unremitted attention to business, with the greatest desire to please those who patronise him, will insure success, he feels assured he will deserve it.—And now that he has relieved the shipper from the heavy charge of receiving and forwarding in Charleston, he thinks this will be an additional reason with the shipper to patronize his Boat.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent.

Cheraw, July 6. 72-9w

## EQUITY SALE.

BY a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in said county, in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

800 acres of Land on Big Rockfish and Nicholson's Creek, joining the lands of Neill Campbell and others, known as the McCaskill land.

105 acres between Big Rockfish and Gum Branch, known as the McRaney place.

200 acres lying on Rockfish and Piney Bottom. Also an interest in 300 acres on the Gum Branch. The above lands formerly the property of Samuel C. Shaw.

[illegible] acres on the waters of Neill's Creek, joining the lands of Neill Matthews, B. F. Atkins, and others.

[illegible] acres on Cooper's Branch, joining the lands of Charles Stuart, Barnaby Johnson, and others.

[illegible] acres on Black River, joining the lands of Joel Denning and Betsy Stuart. Formerly the property of David Matthews.

One-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill, in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

Terms—six months' credit; purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 20, 1847. 72ts

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 5, 1847. 74 tf

## *Marble Factory.*

BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

## POETRY.

### OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet
With Spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the time when hearts are lost,
If those who love have found them;
And sweet the mind that still may find
A star in the darkest weather—
But nought can be so sweet to see
As old friends met together.

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it;
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it—
Though grey each brow that meets us now,
(For age brings wintry weather,)
Yet nought can be so sweet to see
As those old friends together.

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear
To soothe a friend's distresses,
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face bad weather—
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together.

*Following the Prescription.*—A respectable German of Philadelphia, some time ago, twice took laudanum, at short intervals, apparently with the intention to destroy his life, but on both occasions his stomach was pumped out, and the man restored. The second time the physician was called in, he remonstrated with the pretended suicide on the folly of his conduct, and told him he did it only to worry his poor wife. But that if he really wanted to kill himself, he could do it most effectually by blowing his brains out with a well-charged pistol. There would then be no after-claps.

The surprise and mortification of the Doctor, however, were great when, about two weeks after the wife again made her appearance at his office, exclaiming, "Well, Toctor, he's tone it—Jake's ton it."

"Done what?" hastily inquired the Doctor.

"Vy, he's tone shust as you tolt him—he blowt his prains out mid a bistol shust now, and he's kilt dis time."

Which turned out to be the fact.—*Moral.*—Never encourage people to commit suicide.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

*To prevent Lamps from Smoking.*—Soak the wick in strong vinegar and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.—*Amer. Mining Journal.*

"Mr. Clay! Mr. Clay!" said an eccentric genius, who met him one day on a steamboat, "*Mister* Clay," at the same time catching hold of his coat, "What's your opinion of the tariff?" "Why," said Mr. Clay, composedly, trying to disengage his garment, "my opinion is, that this coat will *tear-if* you don't let go!"

## ADDRESS

### OF THE HON. JOHN Y. MASON, OF VA.,

Delivered before the Alumni of the University at Chapel Hill, the Evening before Commencement.

*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association:*

In appearing before you to-day, while I regret that your invitation had not found one possessed of more leisure than I have had in which to meet its requirements, I am glad of the opportunity which has thus been afforded me, to testify my continued interest in my *Alma Mater*, and my sincere regard for those great purposes of science and of virtue which it is the fortunate office of an American University to promote.

After intervals of absence—some of them embracing more than a quarter of a century—we visit again, mindful yet of our literary brotherhood, the cherished scenes of our youthful studies, and renew for a few brief hours, amid the fragrant memorials of Chapel Hill, our ancient companionship of letters, and our old associations of classic life. Turning aside from our accustomed pursuits, we exchange the greetings of friendship in halls long sacred to religion and to truth; and before the altars of our early worship, we gather fresh motives of gratitude to the venerable Institution whose virtues they commemorate. We surrender ourselves to the mild influences of the day and the occasion. We forget the discords of professional strife; the hard competitions of business; the feverish thirst for fame; and hushing all the thousand voices of party zeal, we bow ourselves in unresisting submission to the *divinity of the place.*

In such influences we find our best preparation for the Anniversary which we celebrate. It is a festival less of the head than of the heart. It has more concern with generous impulses and warm affections, than with the cold deductions of reason, or the dry speculations of metaphysics. It is wisely intended, not so much for the exhibition of hoarded knowledge and the discussion of abstruse thought, as for the promotion of kind feeling, the strengthening of good resolves, the awakening and quickening of a spirit of improvement in ourselves and in others. It brings together, from remote places and from various paths, those whose only memories in common cluster around this seat of learning; and it thus perpetuates attachments which might otherwise lie buried for ever in the dust of years. In this view of its character, it claims the rewards of patriotism, no less than the regards of friendship; and strengthens our union as citizens, by reviving our connection as students. The bonds which hold together our extended confederacy of States, are not those alone which are to be read in written constitutions and gathered from the enactments of legal codes; but those, rather, which are found in the interchange of social kindness; in the attractions of literary intercourse; and in the manifold associations which spring from the communions of religion and the pursuits of business. Every institution, therefore, which, like our own Society, gathers its members at frequent periods from distant sections and different States, forms a new link in that most important chain of causes, upon which we must chiefly rely, under Providence, for the support and perpetuity of our republican system.

In behalf of that system, how numerous and powerful are the motives which appeal to us on an anniversary like this. The tranquility of these academic walks, the circumstances, all of them, under which we assemble, speak to us of a beneficent Government and a prospered country.—The experience, too, of every one of us enforces the same lesson with the strength and vividness of a personal conviction.

In what other nation has honest ambition so wide a range, and merit so certain and so brilliant a reward? Where else, in the civilized world, can a virtuous education be so surely obtained, and lead to results of such transcendant worth?

A distinguished illustration of this truth we have present in our own companionship of to-day. The youth, whom some of us remember as a student of Chapel Hill in the class of 1818, whose feeble health had threatened to quench his ardent thirst of knowledge, returns to us now, the occupant of the highest political station which is known on earth. We recognise here no distinctions of artificial rank, no claims of lineage; no assumptions of wealth; but we acknowledge that the honors conferred upon our brother-in-letters are reflected back upon our University and ourselves, and we recognise them as the fruit of wise instruction, and as incentives to efforts in others, to whom opportunities are offered, more favorable, even, than were his. We greet him on this auspicious occasion, not alone as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, but in a more near and friendly relation, as our ancient associate in study, and a graduate, with us, of the same honored institution. Here, where in the bright morning of life he laid, in virtue, in industry, and in science, the deep foundations of his subsequent success, he comes back with us, to pay the sincere homage of gratitude for those early privileges to which he owes so much, and which he can now, more than ever, value as they deserve. In his recollection, as in the memory of us all, this ancient place yet glows with its old attractions, and our affections fondly turn to it, amid the wanderings of earth, with something of youthful ardor, as well as of filial respect. However in other scenes and less tranquil pursuits,

"———— the ear is all unstrung,
"Still, still, it loves the lowland tongue."

But time, which matures and ripens, also destroys; and as our eyes wander over this assembly, we mourn the absence of many a familiar countenance and many a beloved form. While we acknowledge new and welcome accessions to our number from the youthful graduates of the year, we are compelled to remember that they occupy the seats of earlier companions, who have been swept away in the lapse of years, and who repose now in the silent shadows of the grave. To those of us who were together here thirty years ago, "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*," these mournful recollections come home with peculiar power. Like dim voices of the dead, they speak to us from the chair of the instructer as well as from the bench of the pupil.

"Now kindred merit fills the sable bier;
Now lacerated friendship claims a tear;
Year chases year; decay pursues decay;
Still drops some joy from withering life away."

And here I should do injustice to the occasion and to my own feelings if I did not pursue this painful theme for a moment, to pay the tribute of my affectionate regard to the memory of him who for so many years, often under most adverse circumstances, but still with signal success, administered the affairs of the University as its presiding officer. No one, I am sure, who has ever shared his counsels or profited by his mild reproofs, can easily forget the wisdom and the virtues of President Caldwell. Uniting extended learning with sound judgment, he possessed the rare and difficult art to temper admonition with kindness, and to render discipline more effectual by making it less repulsive.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'this was a man.'"

His character and his usefulness—what he was, and what he was enabled to do—suggest a theme, which in this theatre of his labors, and among these witnesses of his fame, it would be a grateful task under other circumstances to pursue. But his own example would rebuke us, if we should allow even his merits to turn us aside from contemplating the great objects of his toil. Let us seek rather to understand and to do homage to those vast interests of *enlightened culture* in our own country, which he lived, and, I had almost said, he died to promote.

To this general subject we are invited, not only by the proprieties of the occasion, but by its own intrinsic dignity and worth. In its broad and comprehensive sense, the work of education is the grand business of human life; and in these United States, I need hardly say, it can never be neglected, but at the hazard of consequences which no patriot can contemplate without alarm.

This belief was present with America at its very birth, and stamped upon its rising institutions the great impress of freedom and perpetuity. In the history of other nations, learning has been the slow growth of a society already formed, and has existed, at last, only as the ornament of wealth or the champion of power. But with the Fathers of our Republic, next to religion it was the first thing thought of; not as a luxury, but as a necessity; not as the handmaid of privilege, but as the nurse of equality; not as the child of endowment or the accident of place, but as the surest basis of public prosperity and of private happiness. They planted knowledge, therefore, in the wilderness; established schools as soon as they builded habitations; and laid the foundations of a University, while yet they were struggling with the ravages of disease and the apprehension of want. More than a century ago the charter governments were celebrated for "promoting letters by free schools and colleges"—and to this feature of their character has been traced the secret of their great success. "Every child born into the world was lifted from the earth by the genius of its country, and in the statutes of the land received, as its political birthright, a pledge of the public care for its morals and its mind."

It has been said that, under a Government like ours, whatever is gained in politics is lost in learning, and that a nation becomes less truly intelligent by becoming more thoroughly Republican. Yet no country has done so much for learning in so short a time as America. Unexampled as has been its growth in all the elements of physical power, its means of education have multiplied with its advancing population, and gone hand in hand with its increasing wealth. When this institution was founded in 1789 it had not more than ten associate colleges in the whole Union; and many of these, in every thing but the name, were hardly on a level with our modern academies. There are now in the United States at least ten times that number, with an aggregate of nearly eight hundred instructers, an attendance of twelve thousand students, and a library of six hundred and fifty thousand volumes. Independent of these, but laboring in the same field of usefulness, are thirty-four schools of theology, thirty-two of medicine, and eight of law, all of them in successful operation, and some of them munificently provided with the most costly apparatus and most valuable works. The true glory, however, of republican culture is found in those less ambitious nurseries of learning which, scattered broadcast over the Union, extend the opportunities of free instruction to almost every family in America. From the imperfect returns of many of the States, and the different systems adopted in various sections for accomplishing the same end, an accurate summary on this subject cannot well be obtained. Five years ago it was estimated that, in the whole country, there were not less than two millions of pupils who attended common schools; but a better idea of their extent and influence may be gathered from the statistics of a single State. In New York, there are nearly eleven thousand public schools; not less than half a million of pupils; and district libraries for the use alike of children and adults, comprising in the aggregate more than a million of volumes. In that State, I am aware, the school system has been the work of many years; but even the system of Ohio, one of the youngest States in the Union, may well attract our astonishment and respect. Here, if any where in the land, considering her late existence and marvellous growth, we might have looked to see the cultivation of mind fatally postponed, if not wholly overwhelmed by the thronging demands of enterprise, and the pressing employments of active life. Yet her constitution declares, in the genuine spirit of the Republic, "that knowledge is essential to good government and human happiness," and that "schools and means of instruction should be encouraged in such a way, as is consistent with freedom of conscience." Acting on the admirable sentiment of this provision, she had established as long ago as 1840, eighteen colleges and nearly six thousand schools, which were attended by two hundred and twenty-five thousand scholars.

These illustrations evince, at a single glance, the extended interest of our people in the diffusion of knowledge, and the magnificent results which that patriotic interest has achieved. If some States have done less than Ohio for the cause of instruction, there are others which have done more—and all of them, I believe without exception, have recognised its importance by wise constitutional or legal provisions. The public funds set apart for this purpose in the whole Union, including the generous grants of land by the Federal Government, to promote the sales of its public domain, need not shrink from comparison with the boasted literary endowments of Europe; and yet they fall very far short of the entire expenditure in the United States for the education of the young. The cost of private instruction forms of itself an additional item of immense amount, while the grand aggregate is still further increased by the frequent contributions of individual beneficence, for the foundation of libraries, or the improvement of schools. In the field of letters, as every where else in our country, the great principle of voluntary effort is ceaselessly at work, and constantly rivals, by the energy of its movements and the magnitude of its effects, the most successful action on the part of Government. The exercise of their combined power has pervaded the very heart of the people with the influences of moral and mental culture, and has extended the means of education to every grade of society and every condition of life.

Aided, however, by no combination with the State, the religious teachings of America are the work purely of private beneficence. In the republics of antiquity, religion was only a part of their political system, and the head of the State was also the father of the church. This unnatural connexion, fatal alike to christianity and to liberty, which even yet lingers in the Old World, has been wholly repudiated in the *New*—and the land of Roger Williams and Thomas Jefferson proclaims liberty of conscience from sixty thousand churches, and inculcates virtue and toleration in as many Sabbath schools. Free government is valuable, after all, not so much for any direct exertion of its own power, as for what it permits the people to work out for themselves.

The Press began its work in 1639; a century afterwards it had earned the prohibition of England, and was strong enough to defy it; and at this day, it asserts its freedom by an influence which is only not despotic because it is not harmonious.—Far outstripping by its enterprise the fertility of our own writers, the American press appropriates unshrinkingly the literary treasures of the whole earth; while it almost forbids importation of books by the cheapness with which it reprints them, and the facility with which it scatters them among all classes of the reading community. But the most striking displays of its activity and power are only to be witnessed in the field of *Journalism*, where it more than equals France in energy, and knows no other rival throughout the world. It printed the first newspaper in America in the year 1704; in 1828 it had joined an additional number of eight hundred and fifty; and, at this day, it acts upon the popular mind through the teeming columns of more than two thousand journals.—Sharing, as well as stimulating, the progressive spirit of the age, it advances into the wilderness with our hardy pioneers; keeps company with our commerce among the islands of the sea; and contends for supremacy with the sword upon every battle-field which is won by our victorious arms. Already it sends us shipping lists from the Sandwich Islands, chronicles the news of the day in La Vera Cruz, and echoes back the thunder of our cannon from the shores of the far Pacific. Becoming thus the missionary as well as the schoolmaster of republicanism, it plants among other nations the seeds of freedom, which it has itself ripened upon our soil; and having first contributed to the glory of America at home, it crowns its labor of patriotism by making it better known, and therefore more honored, abroad.

With influence such as these, it more than pays back to our country whatever of nurture it has received from it, and richly atones for all the imperfections or abuses by which it so often deserves the reproaches of society, and sometimes seems, almost, to require the censorship of law. The force of enlightened public opinion constitutes, after all, its best restraint, and the only one which would leave to it its value. Under this guidance, if its teachings are not always pure, they are seldom dangerous; for its errors are met by truth as soon as they appear, and, like the lance of Achilles, it has the virtue to heal the wounds which it has itself inflicted. In the higher branches of literature, the good which it confers is never doubted; and if it is less free from censure in its lighter publications, yet its agency even there is on the side of virtue and in favor of liberty. "Were it left to me to decide," writes Mr. Jefferson, "whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without government, I would not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." Paradoxical as this may seem, it cannot be doubted that no government can be maintained in the spirit of liberty and purity, without the chastening influences of the newspaper press.

It is sometimes said that a rich source of instruction is closed to us, because America has no monuments; and if by this it is meant that she is not yet marked with the decay of age and the ravages of time, the assertion is strictly true. But unless ruin is more desirable than greatness, and the dim figures of antiquity more precious than the fresh and glowing forms of youth, this feature of her character is rather her glory than her reproach. The monuments of America are not found in the scattered fragments of the dusty past, but point all of them to the rising grandeurs of the far-off future; and while older nations "look back through the twilight of ages that lose themselves in night," the genius of our Republic goes forth in the dawn of morning, to meet and welcome the approach of day. No feudal castles, crumbling upon our hills, attest the ancient violence of robber-lords, and not for us, do the glorious relics of a noble ancestry bear witness, in buried columns and broken arches, to the degenerate spirits of their unworthy sons; but in place of these, and far better than these, *we* crown our landscapes with contented homes, we build altars to science by the hearthstone of every citizen, and with the spires of thousands of churches we point our children the path to Heaven. While we can preserve, unimpaired to our country, *free instruction, free religion*, and *a free press*, we need ask no other support for our institutions, and no other witnesses to our fame.

To the means of instruction which have been already mentioned, I should do wrong not to add that other and peculiar education which springs from the very working of our republican system, and from which no member of the community can well escape, even if he would. Under our policy, every citizen is a part of the Government, and some of its most important duties are periodically devolved upon him, both by law and by necessity. He wields the power of the elective franchise, and determines by his vote the choice alike of measures and of men; not only *who* shall rule him, but *what* shall rule him; he sits in the jury box, and the fortune, the fame, nay, the very life of his neighbor, rest upon his decision; he is called as a witness, and is sworn to give true testimony on questions involving the deepest interests and the most important results; or, by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, he is clothed with still greater trusts, and assumes responsibilities which belong only to the highest stations in the gift of the people. A sovereign in his own right, the symbols of his authority are thus constantly before his eyes, and from every new exercise of his power, the American citizen derives fresh excitement to his intellect, and increased dignity to his character. In all his public acts the double motive presses upon him to ensure reward and to avoid disgrace. Under a free government, he knows full well that, with intelligence and fidelity, there are no plaudits which he may not win, and no prizes of ambition which are above his reach; while, on the other hand, no where else is corruption so inexcusable, and ignorance so wholly out of place. In other countries, where passive obedience is the fruit of despotism, a stolid people is the natural accompaniment of an educated prince; but the genius of our institutions contemplates no such thing as an ignorant man, and deems itself defrauded of its just claims when it finds a citizen faithless to his duty. The large requirements, therefore, of American politics, which are with superficial observers the subject of hasty regret, constitute in reality one of the most valuable features of our republican system, a most affluent source of ennobling instruction, and tend with inevitable certainty, not only to increase the popular intelligence, but to give energy, expansion, and elevation to the popular mind. Tranquility and the repose of exclusive devotion to personal pursuits are not the most favorable elements either for great conceptions or distinguished action. The highest heroism, on the contrary, springs from the strongest excitements; and the period of revolution is also the period of awakened genius. The same causes which break up ancient abuses in society, break up, with equal efficacy, old absurdities in science and in art; and from the still-heaving waves of tumult and reform, emerges side by side the warrior, the statesman, the orator, and the poet.—The sublime productions of Milton had their birth in the same times which produced the stormy character of Oliver Cromwell; and the harsh, passionate voice of the one comes softened to our ears by the lofty melody of the other. Amid the fierce passions and new found energies of revolutionary France, Mirabeau and Robespierre announced together the rising fortunes of the "man of destiny." And after convulsions, such as the earth has rarely seen, Napoleon comes upon the stage prepared for him, and writes his name in iron characters, not only upon the history of Europe, but upon the very forehead of the world. The experience of modern times is confirmed upon this subject by all the lessons of antiquity. The home of freedom was every where the dwelling place of letters, and we read the examples of successful genius, not among the subjects of despotic Babylon, but among the democracy of Athens. There was no literary fame, even in Greece, until the era opened of her republican principles; but *then* she became the matchless land of civilization and refinement.

"Where science struck the thrones of earth and heaven,
Which shook but fell not; and the harmonious mind
Poured itself forth in all prophetic song,
And music lifted up the listening spirit,
Until it walked, exempt from mortal care,
Godlike, o'er the clear billows of sweet sound,
And human hands first mimicked, and then mocked
With moulded limbs, more lovely than its own,
The human form, till marble grew divine."

And the literature of Greece must prove forever the kindling influences of Grecian liberty.

But as no people can continue indefinitely in a state of revolution, these excitations of the popular mind in other ages and other countries, always producing the same noble fruits, have, after a brief and brilliant reign, been as invariably followed by the paralizing torpor of despotism. It was reserved for our happy country to devise a system, our own incomparable federative system, which, with the liberalizing influences of the Christian religion in freedom and in purity, is constantly instructing and stimulating the popular mind, and developing all the energies of our nature. It is a problem successfully worked out, which justly commands the admiration of the world, equally auspicious to literature and to liberty, and promises blessings to mankind, which the human imagination can hardly conceive. "At this moment, the disastrous and ominous condition of Europe, which men of philosophical inquiry and reflection begin to ascribe to inveterate, radical, and permanent evils of political and social systems, but renders more vivid and dazzling the bright aspects of our manifold prosperity." But this is not the occasion to pursue this train of thought.

Devoted in patriotism, and ever ready to act on the noble principle—*salus Reipublicæ suprema lex*—our countrymen have yet neglected nothing which was calculated to adorn domestic life and promote individual happiness. Female education has, therefore, always been a subject of primary attention.

Elevated to her appropriate position in society; adorned, refined, and accomplished by careful instruction, the *American woman* is the happy companion of the *American freeman*; gladdening his heart by her smile of confidence and love, and cheering him in his great career of public duty, by her voice of counsel and approbation.

Glorious as our institutions are, their fruit would have turned to ashes, without the lovely association of the softer sex, fitted by education to be the friend, the joy, the pride of American patriots.

If our country, from the very nature of its Government, *demands* much of its citizens, let us remember that it makes them capable of *doing* much; and that, by giving to them the stimulus and nurture of free institutions, it places within the reach, even of the most humble, the highest attainments of learning and the noblest achievements of mind.

The value of this nurture and of this stimulus is best attested by the great results which they have already accomplished; and thus measured by the standard of results, our whole Republic is but a monument to their praise. Under their influence, constantly cherished and constantly in turn exerted, it has not only maintained successfully its freedom and its power, but it has pursued a career of progress and improvement, which is without a parallel in the history of the world. Fifty-eight years ago it elected its first President. It then embraced a population of little more than three millions, occupying thirteen States, on the Atlantic coast, and covering an area of less than five hundred thousand square miles. Its population has now swelled to more than twenty millions, and it has added nearly a million of square miles to its represented territory. It has more than doubled the number of States, and new sovereignties still form themselves in the wilderness to claim its confederate honors. With this astonishing increase of its numbers and of its peopled and cultivated territory, has grown up, also in a ratio equally rapid, every important interest which can possibly add either to national wealth or national glory. In agriculture, it has invented new implements of industry, and applied them to fresh fields of toil; and from the rich abundance of its gathered harvests, it not only fills each avenue of want at home, but freights its storeships with a people's tribute to the famine-stricken children of kingdoms abroad. In commerce, it whitens the very ocean with its enterprise, and exchanges products with every climate under the sun; while in the rapid advancement of its manufactures, it bids fair, at no distant day, to rival even the skill of English industry, and to transfer to this side of the Atlantic the "workshop of the world."

Pursuing with boundless, because unfettered, zeal each opening of *foreign* traffic, it at the same time unites its own territory by constantly extending and improving its means of *internal* intercourse and trade. The remotest inhabitant of the Confederacy is not beyond the reach of its post office, and its civilization travels not only with the marvellous power of wind and steam, but with the speed of electricity, subdued by the art of man, along the lines of its Magnetic Telegraph.

Scarcely more than twenty years ago, it was without a single mile of railroad; in 1836, its iron engines traversed a completed track of sixteen hundred miles, and it has now more miles of railroad than, in the time of Washington, it had of post routes. In proportion to its population, it has more than three times as many canals as England, and more than four times as many as France; and the canal connecting the Hudson with the Lakes, is the longest of these artificial rivers which has been constructed in the world.

In the year 1807, Robert Fulton attracted ridicule by building its first steamboat, and ten years after, it had no regular line of steamboats in all its western waters.—They now crowd in hundreds upon its ocean rivers and its inland seas, gathering the rich products of the most remote and land-locked regions of our country, and pouring them into the lap of commerce; they defy every form of danger upon its Atlantic coast; they keep company with its navy against the northers of the Gulf of Mexico; and, under the fostering care of Congress, they will soon cross the Ocean with its mails, and minister to the wants of our ships of war, and protect our merchant marine in every quarter of the globe. A single one of its Western States possesses more steamboats than the whole kingdom of France, and there are said to be as many steamers on Lake Erie as in the Mediterranean sea.

Its increasing means of communication thus keep pace with its extending settlements, and its whole Union is bound together in the strong embraces of mutual intercourse, mutual knowledge, and mutual interest. In this way it administers with facility one Government for twenty-eight sovereignties, and from a single central heart diffuses the healthy life-blood of law and justice through all portions of the body politic. Yet, with us, Paris is not France, and that heart would soon become corrupt, and the stream of sanitary circulation torpid, but for the purifying application of the Federative principle, and the chastening and correcting influences of the subdivisions of power amongst the States and the people, to whom so large a share in the duty of self-government is wisely confided.

The same influences, too, which have thus developed, with almost startling rapidity, the various sources of its physical power, have adorned it at the same time with cheering monuments of its active benevolence, its scientific ingenuity, and its improving taste. Its charities partake, at once, of the vigor of its enterprise and the abundance of its means, and no worthy object ever yet appealed to it in vain.—Shrewd and unyielding as it doubtless is in the concerns of trade, it is characterized by the warmest sympathy for human suffering, and the most generous disposition to give it adequate relief. Its capacious heart, sharing something of its broad nationality, has gathered around it none of the iron of avarice or the numbness of exhausted feeling, but never fails to respond with warmth and feeling to the voice of misfortune, no matter from what climate it comes, or what disaster may have produced it. In our own country it attests the magnitude of its beneficence by its charitable institutions, which attract respect, not only on account of the purposes to which they are devoted, but from their elegant construction and convenient arrangements.—Its care of its poor has been censured by foreign writers as so extravagant as to invite pauperism; and with equal bounty it embraces in its ministrations the aged and the sick, the deaf and the dumb, the blind and the lunatic. These institutions, so numerous and so well adapted to their ends, excite our admiration, not so much at their number, as that in so new a country time has been found to establish them. Firm in the maintenance of law, its system of punishments is characterized by christian benevolence, and the pecuniary fines imposed on numerous classes of crimes are devoted to the promotion of education—beautifully taxing vice to support virtue.

If America has not yet equalled older nations by her advances in literature and art, she has at least laid a firm foundation for them; and bright examples of generous attainment and lofty intellect are not even now wanting among her cultivated citizens. Her statesmanship has been proved in the strictest school of diplomacy; and her public speaking, in true eloquence, will not suffer from comparison with that of any other country. In history, in painting, and in sculpture, in poetry, in the eloquence of the pulpit, in the severe reasoning of the bench, and in the imposing diction of Senatorial elocution, our country has produced successful competitors for a companionship with the most gifted sons of genius in other regions of the world.

But, whatever may be thought of its literature and its taste, its contributions to science and to mechanics can never be regarded as deficient, either in number or in value. Its discoveries in electricity, in galvanism, and in the application of steam, are as brilliant in theory as they are useful in results, and thousands of models in our Patent office bear witness that the genius which invented the cotton gin, and new moulded the commerce of the world, is still rife among the countrymen of Eli Whitney. In mathematics, in mineralogy, in geology, and in chemistry, the profound researches of our countrymen have added to the national character, and increased the means of social happiness.

Trammelled by no fetters of ignorance or superstition, the American child of genius "comes forth with freedom into the glowing sunlight of philosophy, as the servant and interpreter of nature, he looks abroad into the rich and magnificent universe, calls the delightful scenery all his own—the mountains, the valleys, the ocean, the rivers, and the sky; through these wide bounds he is free at will to choose—

Whate'er bright spoils the florid earth contains,
Whate'er the water or the ambient air.

All present him with perfect instances of the consummate wisdom of the Almighty God, who created a world so fraught with beauty; and by their examination he gains materials, which not only enlighten and adorn, but exalt and purify his mind, teaching him to appreciate the miraculous workings of an omnipotent and eternal Power."

But confederate America, after all, is not yet a century old; and it is unjust, therefore, to measure her attainments by the ripened knowledge which with other nations has been the accumulation of centuries. The first condition of progress in every department of learning is to appreciate its value, and this condition, at least, she has generously fulfilled. There is no object of mental improvement at all worthy of human pursuit, upon which, in some form or other, she has not the seal of her approval; and her elevation, it should be remembered, is not shown by the bright achievements of an isolated class, but by the liberal culture of a whole people.

Without any deductions for her deficiencies, she has done enough already to fix the gratitude of her citizens, and to challenge the admiration of the world. And yet, she is but in the morning of her existence; and brilliant as now is her star, it has now only entered upon the radiant career which it is destined under Providence yet to accomplish. Her population, her wealth, her intellect, and her power, are all of them in the germ only of their first development, and are pressing forward to an expansion, whose majestic grandeur it is difficult for the mind to realize. When we consider her sparseness of population, her vacant country, her favored position, her unrivalled Government, and remember the momentum which she has received from the past, and the increased energy which she must acquire from every succeeding step of her onward march, we are ready to believe nothing impossible in her future greatness.

It would be in vain to expect that the work of mere human hands, requiring the agency of human means, should attain successful results, without sometimes exhibiting the imperfections of its authors, and the infirmities of their nature.

In the progress of our experiment of self-government, we have encountered dangers which appeared to threaten failure, and which were exultingly hailed by the enemies of freedom as the sure sign that our Federal Union, the prolific source of all our blessings, would prove but a "rope of sand." Through these dangers we have successfully passed. Others must await us.

We know

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may,"

and we will not despair of the Republic; always remembering that, if in the collisions of interest, the wickedness of fanaticism, or the frenzy of party, we recur to those feelings of fraternal affection, forbearance, and conciliation, and to those great principles of justice and respect for the rights of all, which animated our fathers, we will not fail to secure the perpetuity of our institutions.

The magnitude of our country's destiny must depend, however, under Providence, upon the virtue and intelligence of her individual citizens; and to all of us, therefore, she addresses the solemn appeal of patriotism and humanity. While, therefore, we endeavor to appreciate as it deserves our glorious heritage of liberty and happiness, let us also appreciate the vast responsibility by which it is accompanied! Living under the only free government on earth, upon us are concentrated the dearest political hopes of man. Wherever glitters the crown of despotism, or faintly throbs the heart of freedom—wherever toil goes unrewarded, or human right is crushed beneath oppression—from patriots of all climes, and the oppressed of every land—come blended to our ears, voices alike of warning and entreaty; all invoking us to be faithful to our holy trust, and to preserve it sacredly for the civil redemption of the world. The voices of the past come mingled with the voices of the present, and amid the graves of fallen empires, and the splendid ruins of departed greatness, we gather anew the solemn lesson of individual duty. Let us receive it with submission, and reverence, and awe, and let it increase the warmth of our patriotism, the earnestness of our virtue and the devotedness of our toil. If we would discharge aright the duty which we owe to our country and to mankind, let us begin by discharging aright the duty which we owe to ourselves.

"This above all, to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The results of the elections held in this month for Representatives to Congress from several important States are sufficiently ascertained to make it known that the Whigs have in those elections secured a clear gain of several members, and have sustained a loss in no one district, unless, from mere local causes, in a single district of Kentucky.

It is now certain that, from a majority of over sixty votes in a body composed of something more than two hundred members, the party by which this Administration was brought into power will find itself, in the next House of Representatives, in a *minority* of at least ten votes.

The party opposed to this decisive manifestation of the Popular Will having such a majority in the Senate that the change of the balance of power in the House of Representatives will not enable that body to carry out any important measures which it may propose—unless such as a majority of the Senators may approve—the event of these elections is more important as a sure indication of public opinion than in view of its direct action upon the Public Councils.

That the influence of this demonstration of public sentiment *ought* to be considered by the President as an instruction which he is bound to respect, no one who has a due regard for the fundamental principles of this Government will be disposed to deny. It is, however, an axiom in the school in which the President was born and bred that the *President* represents the People, and has a right to control Congress by nullifying such acts of theirs as he has not dictated; which construction of the Constitution, as its distinguished inventor understood it, gave birth to several well-considered Vetoes upon established and valuable institutions and usages of the Government—and, if a veto could have been made to cover affirmative as well as negative power, would undoubtedly have involved the Nation in a war with Mexico ten years before the period of that in which we are now engaged, and in a war also, still less politic or justifiable, with a more important Power. That the present successor of Gen. Jackson entertains the same opinion as that distinguished citizen did of the Executive powers and prerogatives we have had many proofs, not only in his vetoes, but in his spontaneous exercise of legislative authority in cases peremptorily forbidden to him by the Constitution. How far he (the President) may consider these acts of his as rejected by the popular suffrage, and retract or modify them accordingly—as he seems already to have done in one case (in respect to the dictatorial authority given to military and naval commanders in distant foreign provinces)—we shall in time know. But, however his course may be affected by the event of these elections, the President cannot doubt, after the successive votes of so many States, North, East, South, and West, and especially after the verdict of his own State, that his Administration, having stood its trial, and had a fair hearing, has had sentence of condemnation passed upon it by the People.

But a much more consoling and gratifying effect of the results of these elections is the revived confidence with which they cannot fail to inspire those who had begun to despair not only of the continued supremacy of the Constitution, but of the enduring capacity of this People for self-government. For ourselves, we have under no circumstances ever despaired of the Republic. But we should have begun to doubt its fortunes, had the People tamely acquiesced in the usurpations which have been lately practised under it by the Executive, and which, to some extent, the last Congress, as then constituted, gave countenance by acts of legislation. The friends of the Constitution, all over the land, must be re-assured by the events of this month. They constitute the majority of the People. We have always believed it: *they* now know it, and knowing it, they must maintain themselves accordingly. No one can now doubt that, if true to itself, the Whig Conservative party has the power to bring back the Government to the Republican track, and put an end to all these hankerings after Conquest, Dominion, and other Royal pastimes, which seem to have possessed, not the President merely, and his dependants, but also many other People from whom wiser things ought to have been expected.

Nor ought we to end this brief notice of the subject of the Elections without expressing our admiratian of the aspect in which they present the Western and the Southern States to their sister States, and even to themselves, in reference to the existing circumstances of the country.—When the elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and New York, and in smaller Eastern States, (as in N. Hampshire,) exhibited, some months ago, a great falling off from the party of the Administration, its friends bade their associates be of good cheer, for *the popularity of the war* in the South and West would save their party from the wreck which threatened it. And there was plausibility in the suggestion. We, who, when the Executive proclaimed war and called for Volunteers to march for Mexico to succor the Army, and, as it was said, to defend the country from invasion, had seen them abandoning their peaceful vocations and hastening with generous ardor by thousands to the field of fight; who had seen these gallant men laying down their lives (we may say, with cheerfulness) on the field of battle, and bearing with ready submission the privation, suffering, and diseases of the service in which they had engaged; who had seen them returning from their twelve months' campaign, their ranks thinned by the loss of one-half of their whole number by the sword or by disease, and their officers swept from earth even in larger proportion—we, and we believe many others, who know the contagious power of a common sympathy, and how little able in general the stoutest heart and the soberest thought are to resist it, did apprehend that the feeling bred by a state of war among those whose kindred friends, and neighbors have been actively engaged in it, might warp the judgment of the people so as, on that ground, to defeat the election of some of those citizens who, though they went to the war when their country called, condemn it as having been unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun, and now desire to see it ended. But what a noble spectacle, on the contrary, have not these People of the South and West presented to us! In the general result of these elections, what a moral triumph, more glorious far than victory in the bloodiest field of battle, have not they achieved! How beautiful a trait will not their conduct offer to him who is hereafter to write their country's history! In the same page with the gallantry which induced them voluntarily to peril their lives in a war which they were told by the Government was a war of defence against invasion, in how bright contrast, and yet more beautiful concord, may not the historian depict the *moral* courage which has enabled them, on their return, with their fathers and brethren whose hearts were with them, disregarding all the allurements of military glare and all the blandishments of power, to render at the polls a true and just decision, with full evidence before them, upon the merits of the Government which embarked them in that war.

It is to the State of Tennessee, more particularly, where the contest was waged the hottest, and where the question of the war was most thoroughly probed, and perhaps best understood, that these remarks may be taken to apply. Never were the arts of the power and the arts of the demagogue on any occasion more industriously employed than in the canvass in the State; and great indeed must have been the united power of truth, reason, and eloquence to have successfully contested as it has done in that State against them. But to the Whigs of each of the States which sent forth its legions to the war, and has nevertheless done its duty in this civil contest—to Indiana, to Kentucky, to Tennessee, to North Carolina, and to Alabama, be such honor and praise awarded as are due to the most distinguished civic services! They have saved the Constitution.

Let no one understand us, when exulting at the certainty of a Whig majority in the House of Representatives, as expecting that majority to make any attempt to "stop the wheels of the Government" by withholding either the necessary appropriations for the support of it, or refusing to provide the means for meeting any expenditures which have been already authorized by law. Quite the contrary.—Scrupulous regard for the public faith, and for the obligations of contracts generally, is a cardinal principle in the Whig creed. The Whigs will, we hope and trust, do every thing they can to bring this odious War with Mexico to an honorable close. But, with reference to the public credit, for whatever purpose pledged, we have no doubt that it is fortunate, even as regards the Administration itself, that the Whigs are now certainly ascendant in the body which has original jurisdiction over the Ways and Means. They will doubtless hold the Administration, in every department of it, to a rigid accountability; they may refuse to lay taxes on the necessaries of life, as proposed at the last session, that foreign luxuries may come into the country free of duty; but, should the War with Mexico be prolonged until the meeting of Congress, (which Heaven forbid!) other means not incompatible with national honor and dignity than stopping the supplies will be found to put a stop the war.

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## CUSTOM HOUSE INTERFERENCE.

The most officious individual at the polls in this place on election day, was Polk's *Collector* at this port. Regardless of the rule laid down by Jefferson for the government of his office-holders, that "the patronage of the government should not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections," he stood by the polls nearly the whole day, dictating to the Inspectors as to who should vote and who should not, and endeavoring to prevent peaceable citizens from voting as they desired. His officiousness was exceedingly offensive, so much so as to excite disgust in those who previously had some regard for the pompous Collector. We have heard often of such scenes in that sink of political corruption, New York, but never before, we believe, has any thing like it been witnessed in North Carolina, where government officers have been content (with an occasional exception of a drunken light boat keeper) to go to the polls, and vote quietly, and then return to the duties of their respective offices, and let honest citizans vote as they pleased.

It is said that the Collector took the part he did in the election, to save his head from the block—that Polk requires his office-holders to be active at elections, under the pains and penalties of his displeasure. If this be so—if the N. York system of turning loose Custom House officers at the polls, to bully peaceable citizens, and endeavor to prevent them from casting a free suffrage, or in the words of Mr. Jefferson, to bring "the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections," in which that Apostle of Liberty saw so much of peril to our institutions—if this system is to be introduced into North Carolina, it is high time our people were considering the danger that threatens the Palladium of our Liberties, the ballot box.

*Washington* (*N. C.*) *Whig.*

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A Hartford paper in detailing the account of the President's reception in that city, wishing to be very fine says: "The children of the *Deaf and dumb* Asylum were drawn up in line to receive him and gave *three hearty cheers!*"

FROM THE N. O. NATIONAL.

## IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

Below we give the most important letter we have yet seen from the clear-headed and hard-to-be-headed Gen. Z. Taylor. It is published in the Clinton Floridian. It is addressed to a Democrat, and we hope he and his party are perfectly satisfied with it. The letter contains just what we have always wished Gen. Taylor to say, and that is, THAT IF HE IS A CANDIDATE, HE WILL MAKE NO PLEDGES WHATEVER. If the people have not got enough confidence to elect him and trust to his honesty of purpose, he is perfectly willing to stay at home. This is talking right up to the point, just as we knew old Zach would. But to the letter:

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO, }
June 9th, 1847. }

"*Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 15th ult., from Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say, 'the signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency and the prominent position of your name in connection with it, is a sufficient excuse for this letter.' That 'it is a happy feature in our Government that official functionaries under it, from the lowest to the highest station, is not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is right in every freeman to posess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed, &c.,' to all of which I fully coincide with you in opinion. Asking my views on several subjects, 'First. As to the justice and necessity of this war with Mexico, on our part. Second. As to the necessity of a national bank, and the power of Congress for creating such an institution. Third. As to the effects of a high protective tariff, and the right of Congress, under the Constitution, to create such a system of revenue.'

As regards the first interogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give any opinion in regard to the same; as a citizen, and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that our country is at war with a foreign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice, or anything else connected with it; believing, as I do, it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honor and interests of the country. As regards the second and third inquires, I am not prepared to answer them; I could only do so after investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do, my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance what I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house.

As regards being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day, and that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially, if I am to be mixed up with it, as is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country growing out of the discussion of the merits, &c., of the different aspirants for that high office, which might have been allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested; besides very many changes may take pace between now and 1848, so much so, as to make it desirable for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had one citizen, and no doubt there are thousands, more deserving than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

If I have been named by others and considerered a candidate for the Presidency, it has been by no agency of mine in the matter—and if the good people think my services important in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them, and all the pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the chief magistrate of the nation and not of a party.

But should they, the people, change their views and opinions between this and the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else, I will not complain.

With considerations of respect,
I remain, your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. Edward Deluny.

P. S.—I write in great haste, and under constant interuption."

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*A Mexican Lady.*—A returned volunteer from Gen. Taylor's army says:

"I know a lady in Monterey who is 150 years old; she can walk four miles per hour; she has a foot 12½ inches broad; her great toe is six inches longer than the balance of her toes; her height is four feet six inches, and she is four feet six inches round the waist; she has a beard as strong as any man, and wears moustaches. She has been married seven times."

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*Ladies' Pages.*—Ornaments by this pretty name are now in fashion in Paris, consisting of a *gold thumb and finger* suspended by a chain to the waist, and constructed with a spring by which they hold up a lady's dress in crossing wet sidewalks from shop to carriage.

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*Serious Consideration.*—An unmarried lady on the wintry side of fifty, hearing of the marriage of a young lady, her friend, observed with a deep and sentimental sigh, "Well, I suppose it's what we all must come to."

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*E. J. Hale, Esq.:* I am very well pleased
the explanation given by the Agent of the H
of J. McArn, dec'd, in regard to my reque
calling a meeting of the Heirs. But I am
sorry to see the construction he has placed
same, for I positively disavow any intention
puting prejudice to his character in any way
ever. I have no doubt but his accounts
are correct. But he has been our Agent
building and purchasing, and he is very
tain; he could settle the business much
any successor, if it were God's will to take
way. If the Estate is to be kept toget
ought to have a constitution or set of
which we should be governed, satisfactory
of which we have none; for I see compan
corporations have theirs. He is in error
caused me to request a meeting. Any
said I shall pass by, believing it to be done
excitement.

DAN'L McBRY

August 14, 1847.

## STATE OF N. CAROL

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess
Term, A. D. 1847.

Duncan McFarland and others, vs. W
per McFarland and others.

Petition for Partition of L

IT appearing to the satisfaction of
that the Defendants, James
Mary Jane, Isaac Hoffman and wi
and Alexander McLeod, reside be
of this State: It is therefore Ord
cation be made in the Fayettevi
six consecutive weeks, noti
at the next term of this Court, to be
Court House in the town of Rocking
third Monday in October next, a
swer, or demur to the Petition, or t
be taken pro confesso, and heard

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Cl
Court, at Office in Rockingham
day in July, A. D. 1847.

R. S. M

[Pr. adv. $2 50]

## STATE OF N. CAROL

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter S
Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard vs. Alexander M
Original Attachment

IN this case, it appearing to the sa
the Court, that the Defendant, Alex
is not an inhabitant of this State: It
the Court, that publication be made
etteville Observer for the space of six
tifying said Defendants to appear
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
ty of Anson, at the Court House in
Wadesborough, on the second M
next, then and there to replevy
otherwise the same will be con
the property levied on will be sold
Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Cl
Court, at Office, the second M
D. 1847, and the 72d year of Ame
dence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C

[Pr. adv. $2 50]

## STATE OF N. CAROL

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sess
Term, 1847.

G. S. Ho vs. Alexander M
Original Attachment

IN this case, it appearing to the sa
the Court, that the Defendant, Alexa
is not an inhabitant of this State: It
the Court, that publication be made
etteville Observer for the space of six w
fying said Defendant to appear at the ne
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the
Anson, at the Court House in the town
borough, on the second Monday in O
then and there to replevy or plead to
wise the same will be heard ex parte
perty levied on will be sold to sati
tiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, C
Court, at Office, the second Mo
D. 1847, and the 72d year of A
dence.

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tiff's demand.

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Court, at Office, the second Monday in
D. 1847, and the 72d year of American I
dence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C

[Pr. adv. $2 50.]

## IMPORTANT LAND SALES

### In Chatham and Moore Counties.

PURSUANT to an order of the S
Court, I shall offer for sale by Public A
tion, at Roberts' Mills, on the County
Moore and Chatham, on Thursday, the
of October next, the following TRACTS OF
LAND, to-wit.

*In Chatham County.*

- 150 acres on Tyson's Creek, adjoining the
  of McManus, Phillips, and others.
- 95½ acres on Tyson's creek, adjoining th
  of McManus, Wilson, and others.
- 225 acres on Bear creek, known as the
  tract.
- 200 acres on the south side of Deep river
  the Dowdy mountain tract.
- 204 acres on Jones' creek, formerly in possessi
  of John Poe.
- 1064 acres in four tracts, known as the W
  lands.
- 50 acres on the waters of Line creek, form
  Sabra Gilbert's.
- 275 acres in two tracts on the waters of
  creek, formerly Robert Moore's.
- 300 acres on Indian creek, called the Jerry P
  lips land, adjoining the lands of Barnes
  and others.
- 50 acres on the waters of Rogers' creek, form
  John McIntosh's.
- 75 acres on the waters of Flag branch and
  creek, known as the William Hubbard
- 100 acres on the waters of Bear creek, form
  William Larkins'.
- 115 acres adjoining the lands of John McIn
  and the County line.
- 50 acres adjoining Stinson's lands in Moore c
  and the County line.

*In Moore County.*

- 350 acres in four tracts, lying on the waters of M
  creek, a prong of Governor's creek, know
  the Patrick Shields land.
- 300 acres on the waters of Pocket and Gove
  creek, called the John Gilbert tract.
- 150 acres on the waters of Big Pocket, a
  the lands of Abram Cole and others.
- 230 acres in three tracts, adjoining Stinson's
  and Chatham county line.
- 150 acres granted to Aaron Tyson on Rog
  creek, adjoining the above last mentioned
- 50 acres adjoining the Wilkie lands and the C
  ham line, formerly Lemuel Thompson's.
- 86 acres in two tracts on the waters of Buff
  creek, formerly William Campbell's.

TERMS.—A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen
months will be given for the purchase money, ex
cept a small part in cash to pay the costs of s
if secured by bonds, bearing interest from
with at least two approved sureties.

For further description or any necessary in
formation concerning these lands, I refer to
MACLERAN, Esq., Watson's Bridge, Moore county,
or to ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH, Esq., Fayetteville

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Raleigh, July 7, 1847. 71-eow.

# THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, August 11.

## Arrival of the Steamship Telegraph.

The steamship Telegraph arrived last evening from Vera Cruz having touched at the Brazos on the voyage.

We understand that she left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. but brings no news whatever.

We are indebted to the commander of the Telegraph for a copy of the Matamoras Flag of the 4th inst.

Quite the most important article in the Flag is the following:

[illegible] upon San Luis.—From Major Arthur, [illegible] at Cerralvo, we learn that Gen. Wool has received orders to proceed with [illegible] of Gen. Taylor's column, on the [illegible] th [illegible] the direction of Encarnacion, some twen[illegible] from Buena Vista, where he will establish [illegible] into which three months' rations will [illegible]. The army will then advance upon San Luis, and communication be opened with [illegible] Tampico, from whence supplies will [illegible] be received. All the mules and other [illegible] have been ordered above [illegible] prevails throughout the whole department.

The Flag gives sad accounts of outrages perpetrated in the vicinity of Matamoras by Mexicans upon their own countrymen and countrywomen. The same paper mentions that the resident Mexicans near Parras, lately applied to Gen. Taylor to protect them from armed bands of their own countrymen, sent thither for the express purpose of ravaging the country and destroying the crops.

New Orleans, August 14.

## Arrival of the Steamship New Orleans.

## LATER FROM VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. [illegible], arrived yesterday afternoon, having [illegible] Vera Cruz the evening of [illegible] inst. and from Tampico the evening of the 10th.

The New Orleans brings mails from Vera Cruz and Tampico. We regret to learn [illegible] mail was seized at an [illegible] [illegible] in this way some trade will [illegible] between Vera Cruz and the [illegible]

[illegible] later has been received by this [illegible] from the Army at Puebla. Various [illegible] had reached Vera Cruz purporting to be from Mexico. One of these [illegible] the effect that commissioners had actually been appointed by Santa Anna to [illegible] Mr. Trist. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, writing on the 7th inst., attaches [illegible] importance to this rumor. We [illegible] credit it.

On the 6th inst. a mail arrived in Vera Cruz from Jalapa. The *Boletin de la* [illegible] was received [illegible] as late as the [illegible] of July. This is a little paper [illegible] published in Jalapa. [illegible] we learn more particulars of Gen. [illegible] march through that town than [illegible] have been received. The *Boletin* [illegible] that the train which the general escorted passed by without halting but he with 200 dragoons entered the city and [illegible] the following note to the [illegible]—(we give the Sun's translation):

[illegible]

[illegible] the 13th inst. were 10.

surprise he was not killed outright when taken. He was tried and condemned to be shot. The sentence was executed the morning of the 3d August.

### FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The U. S. transport schooner Belle, Capt. Morgan, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 6th inst. The papers from Matamoras are no later than have been before received, but we have a mail through from the army of Gen. Taylor.

Upon the Belle, were brought over the remains of Lieut. Charles Hoskins, 4th infantry, who fell gallantly at Monterey.

*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*

Camp Buena Vista, July 24.

The town has been full of rumors for the last week relative to the movements of the enemy and the prospect of peace. The news supposed to have been brought by express from San Luis, of which I spoke in my last, was of no importance whatever. The dragoons who went on a reconnoisance under Capt. Arnold from Monterey on the 14th inst., returned a few days since to that place, and without meeting any of Urrea's band or hearing of them—everything was perfectly quiet. A rumor was in circulation here and in Saltillo on Wednesday that a party of Americans going from Monterey to Camargo were attacked near Ramos and murdered. Among them was a Mr. Train, a Government agent, and a very brave, daring man. We have had no confirmation of the rumor and I am inclined to believe it an old *stampede* in a new dress. The uninitiated should be apprized that the word *stampede* is applied to false rumors and false alarms. The relics of the Mexican army who were wounded on the field of Buena Vista, about twenty crippled soldiers, left Saltillo on Wednesday for San Luis, by permission of Gen. Wool. They were a melancholy sight, and told a forcible tale of the horrors of war. For the most part they have been attended by our surgeons and subsisted at our expense, the Mexicans reluctantly yielding, and even then seldom, to the pleadings of destitution from the men who had periled their lives and sacrificed their limbs for their sake. A Mexican no-haired dog is fondled in the bosom, caressed and stuffed to repletion, while a Mexican soldier is shunned and suffered to starve, and treated worse than a dog is anywhere else.

Intelligence from Parras received since my last, has all apprehensions that were [illegible] from the reported advance of the Camanches, and reports no further particulars of the outrages they committed. Satisfied with what they did they appear to have retired, not caring to approach too closely to the company of Texan rangers stationed at Parras.

It pains me to say that the health of the troops here, the infantry brigade, continues to [illegible]. The [illegible] are principally confined to the North Carolina regiment, who [illegible] fourteen men within a week. The Virginia regiment has lost [illegible] cases, and the Mississippi [illegible] in this command now.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening with Liverpool dates of the 4th instant. It was [illegible] by the Telegraphic report of her news which is supposed, that there has been another and a heavy decline in Breadstuffs. It is copied from the Philadelphia Enquirer.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new election is proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made they show a complete triumph for the free-trade principle.

Lord John Russell, who will form the new Cabinet, has been re-elected for the city of London.

The prospects of the harvest continue [illegible] encouraging, and every where promise a most abundant yield. It has already commenced in several of the southern counties. The crops of wheat, oats, and barley are unusually healthy, and the potato crop, notwithstanding all that has been said about the reappearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing. Famine and disease are rapidly vanishing. The accessions of the prelacy priesthood gentry of the country to the old Ireland party are large, and the weekly contributions steadily increase. It is expected that a large proportion of Repealers will be returned to the Imperial Parliament at this election.

The remains of O'Connell were embarked at Birkenhead for Dublin on Sunday, where they arrived the following day.

A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been discovered at Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundred in number, was to massacre the citizens [illegible] remove the Pope to Naples [illegible]

[illegible] has become more frequent in France. The King [illegible]

[illegible]

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24, 1847.

Judge Mason's Address.—We call attention to the admirable Address delivered by the Hon. John Y. Mason, the evening preceding the late Commencement at Chapel Hill.

The Democratic Review.—This periodical is the organ of "Progressive Democracy" in the United States, and as such doubtless commands great influence with the party. A very remarkable paragraph appears in a recent number,—not remarkable because of its truth, (for we believe the Review is far more candid than the miserable party hacks which serve to do the dirty work of the party,) but remarkable in that it takes decided ground with the Whigs in regard to the origin of the Mexican War. The Whigs have all along contended that the war was produced by the action of the Executive,—that Congress, the war-making power, had nothing to do with bringing it about, (although a time serving majority endorsed the declaration of the President that it existed "by the act of Mexico,")—but that the President alone should be held responsible, as being the sole cause of it. By the following article it will be seen that the "Review" takes precisely the same view of it:

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

The course the President should have pursued is plain and obvious. On learning the state of things on the frontier, the critical condition of our army of occupation, he should have demanded of Congress the reinforcements and supplies necessary to relieve it, and secure the purpose for which it was avowedly sent to the Rio Grande, and if he believed it proper or necessary, to have in addition laid before Congress, a full and truthful statement of our relations with Mexico, including all the unadjusted complaints, past and present, we had against her, accompanied by the recommendation of a declaration of war. He would then have kept within the limits of his duty, proved himself a plain constitutional President, and left the responsibility of war or no war to Congress, the only war making power known to our laws. Congress, after mature deliberation might or might not have declared war—most likely would not, but whether so or not, the responsibility would have rested with it, and no blame would have attached to the President.

Unfortunately, this course [illegible] By declaring [illegible] President relieved Congress [illegible] the war, by [illegible] he has trampled the Constitution under his feet, set a dangerous precedent, and, by the official publication of a palpable falsehood, sullied the national honor. It is with no pleasure that we speak thus of the chief Magistrate of the Union, for whose elevation to his high and responsible office we ourselves voted. But whatever may be our attachment to party, or the respect we hold to be due from all good citizens to the civil magistrate, we cannot see the Constitution violated, and the national honor sacrificed, whether by friend or foe, [illegible] without entering [illegible] our stern and indignant protest.

We rejoice to see this. It is a rebuke, a well merited rebuke, to a party, which would seek to hide its own misdeeds by falsifying [illegible] matter of history.

The Fruits of the late Election.—The late Election in our own State [illegible] adherence to the Right and True, as the mere Right and Truth, and for their own sakes, irrespective of ultimate consequences, that has ever distinguished her as a State in her own affairs, will be seen and felt in her influence on National affairs.

But there is occasion for sober reflection as well as triumph. The Whigs in the last Legislature made up an issue with the self-styled Democrats, upon which the country has passed in the late Election. The Whigs averred that the agents of the people, entrusted on a former occasion with the duty of Districting the State for the election of Congressmen, had abused the trust reposed in them. They declared that a power given to be exercised on behalf of the People of the State had been fraudulently exercised for the benefit of a Faction. They declared that the agents [illegible] were instructed and sworn to consult justice, the different interests of the country, and the convenience of the people in the formation of the Districts,—had sacrificed all of these to strengthen a weak party. They declared above all that the great principle, that the will of the majority fairly expressed, must govern, had been overthrown, and by a fraudulent combination, a minority were invested with power over the majority, in effect enabling the Few to govern the Many.

And the People have now passed upon these issues, and what say the freemen of North Carolina? They find the accused guilty. They affirm the judgment pronounced at the Capitol during the last Winter by the Representatives [illegible] the party in this State [illegible] stands convicted of treachery [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dy and selfishness of the party in power, and also their Administration like this and Mr. Van Buren's, we hope neither we nor our children shall ever see. The enthusiasm for Gen. Taylor that kindles through the whole country and is melting all parties into *one party of the whole country*, is the result of the utter distrust of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet and his party by all sensible, fair men.—The people have found an honest, firm, plain-hearted soldier, who has led his country's armies with the utmost bravery and coolness to the most brilliant victories. The soldiers bless him, for he treats them like a father. He feeds even the sick and starving enemy: he has kindness for every body but the enemies of his country who are able to do her harm. His wisdom, his judgment, his ardent patriotism—the whole world acknowledge and honor these save Mr. Polk and Mr. Ritchie, and those who, having heretofore lived upon the public spoils, dread now lest they should be left to honest labor for a living.

Is it wonderful, then, that the country, outraged as it has been by Locofocoism, is rejoicing over its deliverance from thraldom to demagogues? Is it strange that the people, who have no desires save for a faithful and honest and efficient government, and who are ever eager to reward true patriotism, should warm with zeal to dismiss from office the present incumbent, who has falsified his pledges, attempted to bully England and then eaten his own words, and plunged us into a war with Mexico to retrieve his reputation because she is weak and helpless? No! The people have at last risen with the majesty that belongs only in this world to a free people, and the Hero of Monterey and Buena Vista is their chosen son to retrieve the injured honor of the country, and to bring back the Government to the old ways of purity and honesty on which it was founded.

The late Elections.—We give below the names of the Representatives lately elected to Congress, as far as heard from:

*North Carolina.*—Thomas L. Clingman, Nathaniel Boyden, Daniel M. Barringer, Augustin H. Sheppard, Richard S. Donnell, David Outlaw, Whigs; and Abraham Venable, J. R. J. Daniel, and J. J. McKay, Democrats. *Whig gain* 3.

*Kentucky.*—Aylett Buckner, John B. Thompson, Green Adams, Garrett Duncan, Charles S. Morehead, John P. Gaines, Whigs; and Lynn Boyd, Beverly L. Clarke, Samuel O. Peyton, and Richard French, Democrats. *Democratic gain* 1.

*Indiana.*—Elisha Embree, Caleb B. Smith, George G. Dunn, Richard W. Thompson, Whigs; and Thomas J. Henley, John L. Robinson, Wm. W. Wick, John Pettit, Charles W. Cathcart, and Wm. Rockhill, Democrats. *Whig gain* 2. The Whigs will have a small majority in the Legislature.

*Alabama.*—John Gayle, Henry W. Hilliard, Whigs; and Sampson W. Harris, S. W. Inge, Geo. S. Houston, W. R. W. Cobb, Franklin W. Bowdon, Democrats. *Whig gain* 1. Chapman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 6,909 majority. In the Legislature the Democratic majority on joint ballot is 29.

*Tennessee.*—William M. Cocke, John H. Crozier, Meredith P. Gentry, Washington Barrow, William T. Haskell, Whigs; and Andrew Johnson, H. L. W. Hill, Geo. W. Jones, and ——— ——— Democrats. One District doubtful. The delegation will probably stand, 5 Whigs, 6 Democrats—same as in last Congress. Gen. Neil S. Brown, Whig, is elected Governor, and the Whigs will probably have a majority of 1 in the Senate and 5 in the House.

*Iowa.*—Wm. Thompson and Shepherd Leffler, Democrats. There was no election this year for members of the Legislature, except in one or two counties where vacancies had occurred.

*Illinois.*—Wm. A. Richardson, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the vacant District lately represented by Judge Douglass.

"The Fayetteville Observer, of the 27th July, in its leader urging the Whigs to perform their duty in going to the polls and voting for Mr. Hall, expresses the belief that Mr. Bryan would get 2000 votes in the District, and that Gen. McKay's popularity was vastly on the wane. We would like to know what the Observer thinks of these little matters just at the present rising. Whenever we want some one to make shrewd *election* calculations for us, we shall know henceforth where to send."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Journal certainly mistook the language of the Observer very much, in supposing that the article alluded to expressed the belief of the Editor of the Observer, that Mr Bryan would get 2000 votes. In that article it was stated, that "if our *informants* are not mistaken, Mr. Bryan will divert a *very material* portion of the party strength from Gen. McKay. *It is believed* that he will get 2000 votes. The tenor of the whole paragraph being intended to give but an expression of the opinions of "our informants," without any opinion being hazarded by the Editor.

We feel very certain that the Editor never intended to state *his own* belief that Mr. Bryan would get 2000 votes; but merely gave currency to the opinions of others. We think if the Journal will examine the context of the paragraph he will be able to see his mistake.

There is a view of this matter which satisfies us that the Editor of the Observer might with reason have expressed the opinion which the Journal imputes to him, *if the leaders of the party had permitted their men to vote as they pleased.* It is well known, for instance, that Mr Bryan made a very favorable impression at a muster in this county. That many of the Locofocos intended to vote for him. We heard repeatedly from intelligent gentlemen to that effect. Only the day before the election we heard that Bryan would get nine tenths of the Locofoco vote in that neighborhood. But behold the effect of party drill, assisted not a little by party alarm! At one precinct in that neighborhood Bryan received 2 votes, and at the other *none!* This, we believe, was the result of *orders* from the leaders in Fayetteville.—And we have not the shadow of a doubt that Bryan's friends were coaxed and driven from his support.

We perceive that the "Great Unwashed" of the Wilmington Commercial is out again upon the Observer, in connection with the "Great Humbug" [illegible] the Metropolitan Rail Road scheme. The meaning of his article is so ambiguous [illegible] that we confess it is beyond our ken to understand it. We are in doubt whether to leave him to be *scoured* by the Editor when he returns, or to undertake the job ourselves.

Maj. Downing and the Editor of the Union.—Maj. Downing, recently sent out to Mexico, (as he himself says, by Mr. Polk, as a sort of peace-maker, has written a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he details a conversation he had with the President a few hours before he started for the seat of war. In that conversation the President expressed himself in rather equivocal terms in regard to Mr. Ritchie, and if the Major is to be relied upon, evidently thinks [illegible] Mr. Ritchie [illegible] The tone that the Major [illegible] the disturbance in Gen. Jackson's Kitchen [illegible] a tempest in a teapot compared [illegible] in Washington [illegible] Mexico. We trust, however, that the friends of both parties will endeavor to prevent any serious difficulty between them.

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.—This ancient Corps celebrated their Fifty-fourth Anniversary yesterday, by a Target Firing, Dinner, &c. Mr. Charles D. Nixon was the successful competitor for the prize. We were much gratified with the martial bearing of the Company, and the very satisfactory evidence of increasing prosperity which the full ranks afforded.

We have been furnished with the following list of Officers elected for the ensuing year:—

Arch'd McLean, Major Commandant; A. M Campbell, 1st Captain; Jas. Sundy, 2d do; Wm. T. Nott, 3d do; Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, 4th do; Walter Draughon, 1st Serg't; Wm. Huske, 2d do; J. A. McLauchlin, 3d do; W. G. Matthews, 4th do; Duncan McLaurin, 5th do; S. G. Smith, 1st Corporal; Thos. Mitchell, 2d do; Jas. McGilvary, 3d do; Wm. K. Blake, 4th do.

We learn from the Charlotte Journal, that a sufficient amount of money has been subscribed to construct the Rail Road from Charlotte to Columbia.

The Rain and the Crops.—The Wilmington Chronicle of Wednesday last says: "We still have frequent and heavy falls of rain. The water courses continue high consequently, and extensive damage to the crops in this part of the State has been wrought. The Corn on the lowlands of the Cape Fear has been greatly injured, so much so we fear as to make it probable that the yield will not be more than one-half to two-thirds what was anticipated four or five weeks since. The Rice on the lower Cape Fear looks well for an average crop, not having been hurt to any degree worth mentioning by the freshet."

The Washington Whig says that the rains have done great injury to the crops. That in Hyde county, where the crops were very promising before the rains, it is now supposed there will not be more than half a crop, if that.

## NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.—*Official.*

| | Clingman. | Bynum. |
|---|---|---|
| Buncombe | 775 | 236 |
| Henderson | 457 | 114 |
| Haywood | 395 | 221 |
| Macon | 374 | 226 |
| Cherokee | 435 | 124 |
| McDowell | 345 | 293 |
| Rutherford and Polk | 570 | 787 |
| Cleaveland | 158 | 581 |
| Burke | 386 | 270 |
| Caldwell | 262 | 305 |
| Yancey | 393 | 269 |
| | 4550 | 3426 |

Clingman's maj. 1124.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Official.*

| | Barringer. | Leak. |
|---|---|---|
| Anson | 586 | 16 |
| Cabarrus | 514 | 34 |
| Lincoln & Gaston | 321 | 313 |
| Mecklenburg & Union | 519 | 118 |
| Montgomery | 345 | 15 |
| Moore | 389 | 243 |
| Richmond | 410 | 33 |
| Stanly | 328 | 00 |
| | 3412 | 792 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | Shepperd, (W.) | Clemmons, (L.) |
|---|---|---|
| Stokes, | 743 | 873 |
| Rockingham, | 284 | 646 |
| Guilford, | 1354 | 321 |
| Randolph, | 953 | 258 |
| Davidson, | 748 | 536 |
| | 4022 | 2634 |

Shepperd's maj. 1388.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

| | Kerr. | Venable. |
|---|---|---|
| Orange | 1671 | 1437 |
| Chatham | 1194 | 620 |
| Granville | 986 | 881 |
| Caswell | 248 | 1081 |
| Person | 336 | 569 |
| | 4435 | 4588 |
| Venable's majority | 153 | |

SIXTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

| | Daniel. | Arrington. | Toole. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax | 452 | 363 | 8 |
| Warren | 610 | 143 | 13 |
| Franklin | 560 | 335 | 30 |
| Wake | 927 | 670 | 56 |
| Johnston | 443 | 398 | 44 |
| Edgecombe | 632 | 787 | 60 |
| Nash | 272 | 723 | 3 |
| | 3896 | 3419 | 214 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | Hall. | McKay. | Bryan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robeson, | 343 | 325 | 2 |
| Bladen, | 186 | 249 | 12 |
| Columbus, | 73 | 228 | 2 |
| Brunswick, | 196 | 123 | 22 |
| New Hanover, | 114 | 729 | 74 |
| Onslow, | 61 | 436 | 18 |
| Duplin, | 148 | 672 | 8 |
| Sampson, | 295 | 524 | 8 |
| Cumberland, | 411 | 608 | 53 |
| | 1827 | 3894 | 199 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

| | Donnell. | Lane. |
|---|---|---|
| Beaufort | 846 | 466 |
| Pitt | 547 | 414 |
| Greene | 258 | 314 |
| Washington | 330 | 146 |
| Tyrrell | 332 | 101 |
| Hyde | 416 | 267 |
| Craven | 503 | 528 |
| Carteret | 368 | 318 |
| Jones | 167 | 143 |
| Lenoir | 258 | 361 |
| Wayne | 268 | 846 |
| | 4293 | 3924 |
| | 3924 | |
| Donnell's majority | 369 | |

The vote at two precincts on the "Banks" in Hyde, that usually give Whig majorities, was lost, not having been returned to the Sheriff.

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

| | Outlaw. | Biggs. |
|---|---|---|
| Currituck | 460 | 509 |
| Camden | 500 | 92 |
| Pasquotank | 518 | 244 |
| Perquimons | 421 | 203 |
| Chowan | 272 | 178 |
| Gates | 354 | 328 |
| Northampton | 435 | 389 |
| Hertford | 330 | 222 |
| Bertie | 504 | 363 |
| Martin | 301 | 543 |
| | 3795 | 3071 |
| Outlaw's majority | 724 | |

ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

At a meeting holden at the Hall of the Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, July 16th, says the Wilmington Commercial, P. C. P. Isreal Disosway, of Calumet encampment, by order of D. G. S. Alexander McRae, proceeded to organize the R. W. Grand Encampment for the State of North Carolina. The following officers were duly installed:

M. W. Grand Patriarch, P. C. P. Isreal Disosway; M. E. Grand High Priest, P. H. P., W. D Cooke; R. W. Grand Senior Warden, P. C. P, J. C. Wood; R. W. Grand Junior Warden, P. C. P., D. G. McRae; R. W. Grand Scribe, P. C. P., Alfred Bryant; R. W. Grand Treasurer, P. C. P., J. D. Gardner; R. W. Grand Rep., P. C. P., D. G. McRae; Alternate, P. H. P., W. D. Cooke; W. Grand Sentinel, P. H. P., W. C. Howard; W. Dep. Grand Sentinel, P. H. P., T. L. Guess.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned to meet in Wilmington, in May next.

Lieut. Wm. B. Flanner, of company H, North Carolina Volunteer Regiment, has returned to Wilmington from Mexico, having resigned his commission on account of ill health.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

*The English Mediator.*—A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of the 12th, says:

I write for the purpose of stating that a letter has been received here by the British Legation, from Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister in Mexico, of recent date, and by the last British courier, that contains highly important information as to our relations with Mexico.

My informant says that the facts and opinions given by Mr. Bankhead show conclusively that we shall have no treaty of peace, through any negotiations with the present government of Mexico.

Mr. Bankhead says that, in compliance with the instructions of his government, he has employed every effort to promote a peace between the United States and Mexico, but that all attempts for this purpose had failed and were abandoned. He adds that the dissensions among the Mexican leaders and rulers render it impossible to effect any pacific arrangement.

I never believed—nor did any man of sagacity ever credit—the statements sent from this city that a treaty was in progress and would soon be ratified, and all that. The members of the Cabinet, I am sure, never authorized any such statement. But, still, it is well to have from the British minister this authentic statement of the utter failure of his mediation, and of our peace proposition.

Lieut. Wm. H. Moye, of Company A North Carolina Volunteers, died at New Orleans on the 9th inst., having arrived there in bad health. He was from Edgecombe county.

The "Commercial Bank of Wilmington" commenced doing business last week. The Directors have fixed upon Monday as the discount day. Notes for discount will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

## MARRIED,

At Little Rockfish, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr Benton, Rector of Chrits Church, Mr. NEILL McDONALD to Miss ELVIA BUFFKIN.

In Sampson county, on the 19th inst., by Fleet Cooper, Esq., Mr. REDDIN MACLAMORE to Miss SUSAN J. REGISTER, daughter of Wm Register, Esq., all of Sampson.

May love's gentle breezes waft them on through life.
A loving husband and a soothing wife.—[*Com.*

The Carolinian and Wilmington Chronicle and Journal will please copy.

## DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 17th inst., Mrs MARTHA SEDBERRY, wife of Mr. Henry B. Sedberry.

At Rockfish Village, yesterday morning, Mr. REESE E. MORGAN, aged about 47, after an illness of about three weeks, contracted on the River in the upper part of the County.

At Floral College, on the 14th inst., in the 14th year of her age, KATHERINE D., eldest daughter of H. W. and M. E. Horn, late of Fayetteville, N. C. She had but a few days previously returned from a visit to her friends, from whom she parted in all the enjoyment of life and health, and with bright prospects of future happiness, when Death claimed her for his own, and, after a tearful struggle of six days, she was constrained to yield. Thus has Death chosen for his victim one of the fairest and most lovely of all the joyous throng who are so eagerly pressing forward to take their stand on the busy stage of life, and seldom has he chosen a fairer flower to deck his diadem. It was not the intention of her friends for her to return to that Institution, but so pleased were they with the rapid progress she had made in her studies, they were induced to send her back again, little thinking they were parting with her for the last time and would see her face no more. But though she died from home, she had her Mother with her the last two days of her life. All that could be, was done by skilful physicians; but the mandate had gone forth, and no power on earth could stay the hand of Death. Thus we see that the young, the old, and all are alike subject to his authority. But truly we hope that one so young, so fair and lovely, like a choice flower, is but plucked from the unfriendly soil of earth, to be transplanted in the more genial soil of that

"Land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal dwell."

*Cheraw Gazette.*

In Bladen county, on the 9th inst., of congestive fever, after an illness of four days, Mrs. LUCY G. RICHARDSON, consort of Rev. S. N. Richardson, in the 58th year of her age.

In Anson County, N. C., on the 24th ult., of liver complaint, Mr. DAVID MYERS. Mr. Myers was a man much beloved by all who knew him. He was an ornament to society, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, in which he was as a city set upon a hill. He was rational until the very last moments of his life, when he expired, shouting Glory, Glory, Glory. Never was the poet's verses more exemplified when he sang forth,

Behold a pilgrim as he dies,
With Glory in his view:
To heaven he lifts his longing eyes,
And bids the world adieu.—*Com.*

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

August 17—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for R C Belden, N King, David McNeill, J & T Waddill, A McLean, Telegraph Co, E Fuller, W Draughon, Cook & Troy, W McIntyre, J R Gee, J Utley, J H & J Martine, J D Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, H & E J Lilly, C J Campbell, A W Steel, E & J Pemberton, H L Myrover & Co, H Branson, of this place; and D Freeman & Son, Brown & Elliott, Cedar Falls Co, W Clarke, N Gibson, and Salisbury Co, of the interior.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 11—Brig Albion from New York; Schrs Orrazimbo from Matanzas, Patmos from Philadelphia. 13—Brigs Belle from New York, Orb from Matanzas; Schr. Harrison Price from New York. 16—Schrs. James Hamilton and Samuel Adams from Charleston, Marion from Little River. 17—Br. Schr Evander from Harbor Island. 20—Brigs Dr. Hatchcock from Boston, John A. Lancaster from Norwich, G. H. Wright from Philadelphia; Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, E S Powell from ditto, Abdel Kader from ditto, J D Jones from ditto, Pearl from Jacksonville, Wilmington from Baltimore, Carolina from ditto.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug 24.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 a 50 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 a 42 | Molasses, | 24 a 28 |
| Bacon, | 10 a 11½ | Oats, | 30 a 35 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 11½ a 12½ | Sugar, br'n, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 55 a 60 | Salt, bu., | 60 |
| Candles, F. F., | 13 a 15 | Ditto, sack, | $1 75 |
| Flour, | 5½ a 6 | Wheat, | 90 a 1 00 |
| Feathers, | 26 a 28 | Whiskey, | 30 |
| Pork, | 5 | Beeswax, | 24 a 25 |
| Peas, | 50 a 60 | Rags, | 1½ a 2 |
| 4-4 Brown Sheetings, | | | 8½ cents |
| Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, | | | 18 " |

REMARKS.—Cotton 11½ to 12½. Flour 5½ to 6. Corn 55 to 60. Oats 30 to 35. Bacon has advanced; sells at 10 to 11½. Whiskey 30. Brandy 40. Sack Salt 1 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 11. River Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Mill Timber 4 75 to 7 25, Shipping Timber 9 00 to 10 00. Turpentine has risen, and sells at 2 75 for old, and $3 for new. Only 150 to 200 bbls. old now on the market. Tar 1 85.

At Cheraw, Corn 50 to 55. Flour, old, 3 50 to 4 50; new 5 00. Bacon 10½ to 12½. No sales of Cotton.

# NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1847. 77-8w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

*To be drawn in September, 1847.*

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers;

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$34,000

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 54, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, September 4, 1847.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $34,000, 1 of $13,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,507, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 30 of 500, 30 of 300, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention; and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers; Washington City, D. C.

August 19, 1847. 77-tdpd

Other Schemes next week.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the 1st day of August, my Negro man HANIBAL, about 30 years of age. He is a bright Mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and weighs about 140 pounds. He is a Carpenter by trade, is a very intelligent negro and will no doubt pass himself off for a free man. I understand that his mother lives in Chatham County, where it is very probable he is gone.

JOHN C. McLAURIN.

Laurel Hill, Richmond, Aug. 21. 77-tf

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot at Chapel Hill, belonging to Mrs. Anne C. Hall. The Lot contains 1½ acres. The Garden is excellent and has in it a number and variety of fruit trees. The House is convenient, having six good rooms, and is situated on the best street for the market, and near to the College, while it is at the same time retired from the most public parts of the village.

The terms will be accommodating, and any reasonable credit given on good security. Address Mrs. Hall at Chapel Hill, until 1st November.

August 20, 1846. 77-4w

Raleigh Register copy four times, and forward account to this Office.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1847. 77-4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to employ a male Teacher, who is qualified to teach the Latin, Greek, and English Languages, to take charge of a small School. The salary will be $300 and board.

Applications to be made to Farquhard Smith and Brothers, 20 miles above Fayetteville, Fayetteville, P. O.

August 13, 1847. 77-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Subscriber offers his remaining stock of Dry Goods and Groceries at New York prices. Call soon, if you wish good bargains, as I expect to close in a few days. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN C. DYE.

August 26, 1847. 77-3w

Also for sale, a second-hand Pedlar Wagon and Buggy;—good as new.

HERR CLINE.

THIS Splendid Race Horse and Stallion will make his Fall Season in the vicinity of Fayetteville, (commencing 20th August, and ending 10th October,) and will be let to a limited number of Mares at Ten Dollars each, to be paid when the Mare is ascertained to be in foal. Herr Cline is the only living colt of the old imported Sir Archy, and inferior to none, of his get, as a race horse, having made the best time in his three mile races that was ever made in America.

This is probably the only opportunity of raising colts from this distinguished horse, as very urgent applications are made for him to go South, where his colts are highly prized. His extended Pedigree can be seen on his handbills, or the turf register.

SOLOMON PARKS,
Agent for the owner.

August 21, 1847. 77-6w

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Having for a long while been troubled with Asthma in its worst form, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I bought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieved me very much. I have continued to use the same, as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

New Hampton, April 5, 1846.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Samuel Chancy and others, *vs.* Amos Chancy and others.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Chancy and the heirs of Nathan Chancy, dec'd, to-wit: John Chancy, Jr., Margaret (who intermarried with one Jackson,) David Chancy, Jesse Chancy, Sarah (who intermarried with one King,) Masden Chancy, Lucy (who intermarried with one Lane,) Martha Chancy, Jas. Chancy, Rachael Chancy, William Chancy, Julia Ann Chancy, Mary Chancy, and Amos Chancy, Jr., the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead to, or demur to the Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

T. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 77-6w

MINIATURE PAINTING,
BY MRS. DOVE,
Corner Gillespie and Russell streets, the residence of her brother.

Prices range from $10 to $20, according to size and beauty of finish. 76 3w

## NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Anson's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

## NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms; painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard, best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, tin, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; lab. hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap; Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted unadulterated.

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 63tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

## REMOVED.

## EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55tf

## FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS, 24 do. No. 2 MACKEREL. Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs, &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

## GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

| | Former. | Present. |
|---|---|---|
| Box Goods, cubic foot, | - | 7 |
| Salt, sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Salt, coarse Liv., bus., | 10 | - |
| Iron, ton, | 3 00 | 2 50 |
| Coffee, per sack, | 20 | 25 |
| Sugars, per 100, | 17½ | 15 |
| Castings, per 2000 lbs., | 5 00 | 4 00 |

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

## NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

## SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
July 12, 1847.

## JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

## SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

## To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to E. J. HALE.
June 22, 1847.

## Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

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## J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

## Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

## On Consignment.

79 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63tf

## Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He considers it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best test of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Biggs's Hotel.

N. B. The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

## MERCHANTS'

## STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan draws only 17 inches water. When she draws 17, one all-cotton in each inch, and drawing, when low, at 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the forwarding business with regularity and despatch on all stages of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place free of commissions—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

## THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

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## On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

## $10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63tf

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for Cash, by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

## FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Aug. 27, 1847. 60tf

## Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
5 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 1, 1847. 66tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

## HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Spring, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Scotland Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Self, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 26, 1846. 34tf

## D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS.

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

## Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselve sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

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## Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

## Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

## FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 71tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43 tf

## Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

CHEAP copy of Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, best paper. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions on the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France, 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

## FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in Town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

## Encourage Home Manufactures.

## Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

## 100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

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## Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headly, just received, for sale separately or with the 1st volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

## Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. Price 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, pages. Price 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott. Price 25 cts.

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Christo, $1—Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Prairie Bird, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 90. Thornton's Prayers, 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchwomen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. Medical Books, School Books, &c.

July 5. E. J. HALE.

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do.
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

## New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of GOODS, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints, 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

## NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

## FOR RENT.

THE OREGON HOTEL, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

## SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.
March 8, 1847. JNO. M. ROSE. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

## GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

## MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

## F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

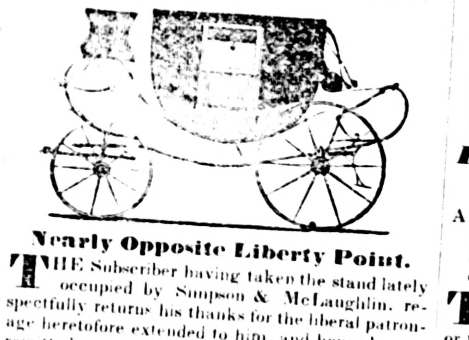
## TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

## CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

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## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

## JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon; or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received

May 17. E. J. HALE.

## THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

## NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

## GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,

*Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.*

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 7½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Petersburg to Baltimore, | $7 50 |
| " Baltimore to Philadelphia, | 3 00 |
| " Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line, | 3 00 |

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays,* a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan,* Capt. C. W. Gunnell, which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond, and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

## J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

## Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 10, 1847. 70-tf

## RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

## Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

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## MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55tf

## LIVERY STABLE.

D. G Humphrey

HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Biggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good horses and easy vehicles, Carriages, Coaches, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH, in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.

May 22, 1847.

## FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20.

## DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become celebrated for the extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring health to persons suffering under nearly every disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to those who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds who are using them to be not only the most pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterwards willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, they [illegible] Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the torments of these complaints for years.

In Habitual Costiveness, they [illegible] any medicine ever brought before the public. [illegible] box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypochondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet Nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

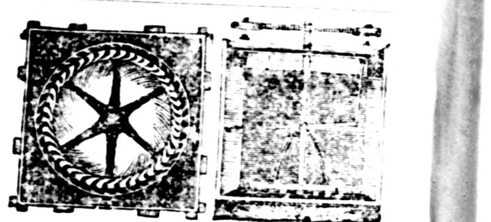
As an Anti-Bilious medicine, [illegible] them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich corner of Liberty street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847.



HOWD'S

UNITED STATES

PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, and in North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that they hold themselves in readiness to accommodate all persons that may wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. Our patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright can put the wheels in operation. The Spout and Gates for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and cast at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are hundreds of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates are here attached—the northern will be sent to any person that may wish to see them. These Wheels have displaced all other wheels known to the subscribers.

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up, is competent to undertake the most important jobs.

The price of the above named Wheels has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscribers, and we feel confident that we shall be able to give satisfaction to all that order our wheels.

For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURT, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 20, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used, and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in my mill eighteen months since, that ground, upon trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co. Va.
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatting Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.